THE BRODERICK-TERRY DUEL

OCIETY AND POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA

and a Judge of the Supreme Court.

enator Broderick Killed at the First

listory of the Quarrel and of the

acknowledges he was in the market. His own election il, in my opinion, be proved to have been brought about promises he never intended to perform, and other base is that no one else would have resorted to. He challed the control of the will see if he will challed me again to meet him after what I have said of him night, for me to expose to his face his robberies on the the and San Francisco treasuries, whence he got the plunder and that he collected to spend, as he says, in favor of the mocratic party, but in fact to procure his election to the nate by bribery and corruption. The attacks of such an fall harmless at my feet.

b bowie knife and revolver is so common on the slight-provocation, that these worthy Senators would be sking mince-meat of each other long before the canvass

oir quarrel would have to be referred to the arbitra-int of the duello, and for weeks the impending duel be-cen Broderick and Gwin had been a common topic of anged the identity of one of the persons in the contro-csy, and substituted for Senator Gwin the Chief Justice the Supreme Court, by whose hand Broderick was ed to fall.

to fall into the hands of the Vigilance Committee of a Francisco. He had rendered himself obnexious to Vigilants by issuing a proclamation against their highded proceedings, granting writs of habeas corpus for soners in their hands, and taking an active part its by force. In resisting the arrest of one Maloney, on ife on the person of a prominent member named Hopracted trial before the Executive Committee. and proved to be not very serious, and Terry was dis arged. At the last State Convention in California was a candidate for re-election, but failed to get the unmeasured terms. Broderick

n in their manne, rts he would have been hanged. Perley said he would mmunicate Broderick's words to Terry. Broderick re-

D. W. PERLEY. D. W. PERLEY.

HON. D. C. BRODERICK:—Sir—Gen. E. J. C. Kowen, the friend of Mr. Perley, having arrived, I am requested by Mr. Perley to desire you to address any answer you may have to make to his note of to-day to Gen. Kowen, instead of to me. Gen. Kowen will await your answer at my office at the hour designated. S. H. BROOKS. BRODERICK'S REPLY—HE ANNOUNCES HIS FIGHTING

purposes.
Your efforts to give publicity to the fact that it was your intention to send me a challenge would justify me in giving a copy of this reply to the public. Crcumstances will determine my course in this regard.

D. C. BRODERICK.

beg permission to subscribe myself, respectfully, your humble and obedient servant, E. J. C. KEWEN. Accompanying the publication of these documents in one of the San Francisco papers appeared the following

Accompanying the publication of these documents in one of the San Francisco papers appeared the following card from the challenger:—

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

It is already well known that on Monday morning last, at the breakfast table of the International Hotel, and in the presence of ladies, without the slightest excuse or provocation of any kind, I was insulted in the grossest manner by Hon. D. C. Broderick. The time and place prevented me from immediately resenting it, as I otherwise would have done. As soon as I could procure a suitable friend to carry him a message, I demanded satisfaction for the insuit.

The correspondence herewith published will show on what grounds Mr. Broderick attempts to shield himself from personal responsibility for the outrage he has committed. I have no hesitation in denouncing his letter declining to give me the required satisfaction as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, and as a mean, quibbing and dastardly evasion of the whole difficulty in which his misconduct had placed him.

I have never been either a political or personal enemy of Mr. Broderick. I am not interested in the success of any ticket. I did not commence an attack on him. The difficulty was purely and absolutely of his own creation. I presume he thoughthe could browbeat, insult and bully me, as he has done other men, with impurity. In this ho found himself mistaken. On being called to account for his gross insolence he refuses either to fight or to apologise, and shelters himself behind the Scantorial honors which he did not fairly win, but basely stole, through a long systematic course of fraud, bribery and corruption.

It only remains for me to say that I consider Mr. Broderick as devoid of courage as be is of principle, and that he has no longer any right to call himself agentleman.

D. W. PERLEY.

suspicions as to the existence of a conspiracy to get rid of him, by forcing him into a personal difficulty. He proba-bly believed so, and his death, under the circumstances, drawn into any fight until after the election, and be an-The election tock place on the 7th of September, and on the for the insulting language applied to him by Broderick at the breakfast table of the International Hotel. The challenge was delivered by Mr. Calhoun Benham, who had also taken an active part against Broderick in the agreed on were, that no person except the principals,

murder of a waiter at Willard's Hotel in Washington. Se

THE LATEST.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 9, 1859.

to made it appear that Mr. Broderick was the victim of conspiracy, but the most prominent ones assert that the with his autagonist. Terry's shot took effect two faches rom the right nipple, carrying away part of the breast

When the mail left, two hours after his death it had been announced that all the flags in the city of 2ld be displayed at half-mast, and emblems of mourning were begining to appear in all parts of the city.

Via Southwest Pass, Oct. 7, 1859.

Tuesday, 13th inst., between Hon. David C. Broderick United States Senator, and Hon. David S. Terry, Judge the Supreme Court. On the first fire Mr. Broderick fel ing through the lungs and lodging in the arm pit.

Sunday the 18th. The funeral cortege was the larges

Judge Torry had been arrested.

The public were much incensed at the killing of Bro-

Police Intelligence.

Daring Highway Roberty.—John Wagomus, a German, living at No. 21 Baxter street, appeared before Justice Connolly at the Lower Police Court vesterday, and preferred a charge of highway robbery against John Shea and Michael Buffy. The complainant alleges that while he was partially intoxicated he was seized by Shea and held fast while Buffy proceeded to rifle his pockets. Finding some difficulty in getting his hand into the vest pocket of complainant, buffy produced a knife with the intention of cutting off the pocket, and while engaged in so doing cut the complainant's hand severely. After robbing their victim of some small change, the highwaymen fled, but were seen afterwards arrested by policeman Middoon, of the Sixth precinct, and brought to the Tombs. Shea admitted his guilt, but Duffy denied the soft impeachment, and said he knew nothing at all about the affair. The magistrate committed the accused for trial in default of bail.

As there have been a number of false rum perning the attack on Mrs. Roosevelt, near New Rochelle

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

THE MAILS OF THE CANADA.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

SPECULATIONS ON THE WAR IN CHINA.

The Fight for the Championship

of England. THE FRANKLIN DISCOVERY SHIP.

Gur European files by the Canada, dated in Paris on the the 22d and in London on the 24th of September, which contained the highly exciting and melancholy report of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, by Captain

Bob Brettle for the championship of England is also given, on the same ground on the same day.

The return from the Rank of England for the week end ing the 21st of September gives the following results, when

On the other side of the account.—
Government securities. £11,220,018 The same as before.
Other securities. 19,317,820 Increase. £350,650
The amount of notes in circulation is £21,079,175, being

departments is £17,192,169, showing an increase of £71,347 when compared with the preceding return.

Parm, Sept. 22, 1850.

Public Servility to Government on the Press Law—Opinion on the China Difficulty and Napoleon's Aid to England— Italy and Sardinia—Will King Victor Emanuel be Ig-nored—Prince Napoleon at Geneva—Calculation as to the Expenses of the War in Italy—Kidnapping a Child—Ar-rest of the Woman—A New Anodyne for Producing Sloep —A Fire at the Royal Residence—The Empress Engente

selves with a slight "whimper" in relation to the circular of the Minister of the Interior concerning the press. It is in regard to the press were very venial indeed compare

This she has proved by her abnegation in concluding a victorious campaign withut a single stipulation on her own account. But what if difficulties cannot be severed except by her departure from the rôle she has been so willing to enact? What if a future European war may be obviated by a renunciation of this self-abnegation? France marches at the head of civilization, and is capable of expos-ing herself in aid of such civilization to any amount of misher bitterest and most detested enemy, but is willing to see the Grand Duke give place to a Prince of the House of Bonaparte, why should not England, now in alliance with France in the waters of the Pelho, be in similar fraternity

It required no extraordinary political sagacity to pre-Hope's disaster reached Europe, and I ventured to point out in a recent letter the probable course of matters here. Indeed, the prospects of Prince Napoleon have been of late discussed with more than usual ardor, and many who at first scouted the idea altogether, openly expres their belief in its feasibility. Prince Napoleon's immediate friends, who at first disdained the imputations of all Italian pretensions, have now suddenly changed their tone, and are found in all societies frankly declaring their belief that in the Prince's person exists the only soution of the difficulty of Central Raly. The Prince, of course, acts like an embryo President of the United States, and seems thoroughly unconscious of his own importance. If he gave an epinion at all, it would be that he might be left enmolested in the bower of roses Sardinia's fair daughter has made for him—free to follow the aweet pursuits of private life, to which his tastes so eminently incline him, and to ofter up his prayers to that glorious Italy whose interests have never ceased to be the object of his solicitude. But, &c. their belief in its feasibility. Prince Napoleon's immedi

cost of the war in Italy, both to the nations which took part in it and those which were likely to be drawn into it:—

Austria has spent five hundred millions francs, taking only the two leans obtained from the bank and the forced loan imposed on Venetia, and leaving aside the loan which she attempted to make at the beginning of the year in England. France contracted a loan of five hundred millions of francs, and admitting that the whole of it has not been disbursed, a sum of at least four hundred millions of francs, and admitting that the whole of it has not been disbursed, as un of at least four hundred millions must be set down to the war. Pledmont contracted a loan of fifty millions from the Bank of Turin, and it is said she received advances from the French government. In estimating, then, her disbursement at one hundred millions, the limits of truth, probably, are observed. The other States of Raly have made loans which may be estimated at twenty millions of francs. As to England, the Parliament allowed a sum of two hundred and fifty millions of francs for warlike preparations. Part of the sum was only disbursed during the war, but the rett has since been spent. The different States of Germany obtained two hundred millions in loans, on account of the war, but they have not, it is true, spent the whole sum. As to Russia, precise details are wanting, but her outlay may be set down at thirty millions of francs. Thus the total cost of the war may be calculated at upwards of theen induced millions of francs, or throe hundred millions of dollars.

A little child belonging to M. Hua, one of the Judges of the Imperial Court, was on Friday last stolen from its nurse by a person habited in the garb of a lady, who, pretending to be the aunt of the child, contrived to procure the temporary absence of the nurse and then made of with it. M. Hua, in perfect consternation at what had occurred, with his wife in danger of losing her reacon, at once offered 10,000 francs for its restoration. The Droat the following day cont

invigorating, and not at all resembling that produced by any drug.
Several of the Paris firemen have just left Paris for Biarrist, in obedience to a summon by telegraph, as the breaking out of a fire there had caused alarm.
The Empreys, too, has had the toothache, and last night or. Evans, the American dentist, was telegraphed to attend her Majesty forthwith.

rights which the treaty confers, and which the Cabinet at Washington cannot refuse with any regard to their own character or to international comity.

The War in Chins.

RUSSIAN OTINIONS AND ERFORTS FROM CHINA.

[St. Petersburg (Sept. 13) correspondence of Le Nord.]

The news of the engagement which has taken place between the Angio French squadron and the Chinese troops at the mouth of the Petho has caused a general feeling of regret. This country, which it was hoped was about to be opened to civilization, appears determined to remain isolated. It is scarcely credible that nothing can be successfully accomplished by pacific means. The resistance of fered to the English forces is a new proof of the perfuly of the Chinese, who are always willing to sign treaties, but never to execute their stipulations. It may, perhaps be desirable that the four Fowers who have been concerned in the recent negotiations with the Court of Pekin should unite their forces and give a decisive blow to this government, whose existence is an anomaly and an obstacle to the progress of civilization. China can be of no service to Europe till she is freely open to all nations.

Another communication from St. Petersburg says:—The intelligence from Irkutsh that Count Mouraviel has started on another mission—first to China, and afterwards to Japan—has produced some sensation here. It is inferred that the Chinese, in accordance with their usual practice, are raising difficulties respecting the execution of the treaty concluded between China and Russia. But it is heped that Count Mouraviell, who well knows how to proceed with the Chinese, will soon put things in the right track again.

An Austrian View of the Chinese Question.

[From the Austrian Gazette of Vienna, Sept. 20.] If a Russian ambassador demanded to go up the Thames with his fleet—if a French Envoy desired to penetrate the Scheidt with a strong squadron—the whole of Europe would raise an indignant cry, and every one would bless the arms that resisted such an attempt. Now this is prec

The Sayers and Brettle Fight in England.

MATCH BETWEEN TOM SAYERS AND BOB BRETTLE OF BIRMINGHAM—STAKES TWO TEOUSAND DOLLARS TO ONE THOUSAND—VERY BARD BUTTING IN SIX BOUNDS.—BEETTLE'S SHOULDER DISLOCATED.

From the Landon Advertiser, Sept. 21.

No puglished encounter has for a long time produced the interest both in Landon and the provinces as that which took place yesterday. Brettle is considered one of the best men breeght out by the Birmingham division. The last time he appeared within the ropes, prior to the present match, he fought and defeated Traverse, the schemifie "darky." Brettle, the other men of aspiring ambition, wanted to reach at once the "topmost round," and as the readest way of actieving this, challenged the gallant You Sayers, the champion of England, which title he wrested from the Tipton Slasher on the icht of June, 1857. When this match was first brought on the "carpet" the gearent ophism among sporting men was the Brettle, although underbitedly a good main, had in this instance.

much interest, and a large number of persons were present.

Sayers was seconded by Macdonald and Brunton, and Hodgkiss and Keene acted for Brettle.

Only six rounds were fought, and the contest terminated in a quarter of an hour in favor of Sayers.

At the commencement of the fight the first blood was drawn by Sayers.

In the second round, however, Brettle appeared to have the advantage, and there were cries of "the first knock down blow," but it was not allowed.

In the fourth round, however, Brettle gave Sayers such a tremendous hit that he fell, and it was then admitted that the Birmingham man had knocked his adversary down.

ted that the Birmingham had a fall which dislocated his down.

Brettle in the fifth round had a fall which dislocated his shoulder, and this accident virtually terminated the fight Brettle, however, stood up for a sixth round, but he was so powerless from the injury to his shoulder that his blows produced no effect upon Sayers.

Sayers then struck Brettle a tremendous right-handed hit upon his left shoulder, and he fell suddenly with great force.

force. His backers and the surgeon then deckled that Brettle was no longer able to contains the fight, and Sayers was therefore the winner in fitteen minutes only.

Both the men had been well trained and were in excellent condition.

ANOTHER FIGHT-JOHN BOOKE, OF BIRMINGHAM,

ANOTHER FIGHT—JOHN ROOKE, OF RIRMINGHAM, AND JOSEPH GOSS, OF NORTHAMPTON, FOR £25 A SIDE.

After the big event had been decided; these provincials entered the lists to contend for the above stake, when, after a gallant contest of one hour and forty minutes—during which sixty four rounds were gamely contested—Goss was hailed the winner.

Lane, of Birmingham, and Travers waited upon Rooke, while John McDonald and George Holden, of Walsall, did the requisite for Goss.

The company now resumed their seats in the special, and in due time were conveyed back to the metropolis.

The Franklim Discovery Ship.

[From the London Star, Sept. 24.]

The little screw yacht Fox, now famous, arrived in the East India docks yesterday. It lay alongside the quay within the basin all day. Her appearance is as quiet and purpose like as the narrative of her commander, Captain M'Clintock, now the theme of every tongue. She seems absolutely without a scratch on her black hull, and looks more sober, so to speak, than yachts in general. There is very little ornament about her, but what she has is in wonderfully good condition. The Fox is a round sterned screw, has three slender, rather raking masts, is of topsail schooner rig, and small poop aft. Indeed, everything is small about the ship, save her achievements. She is rather sharp forward, and her bows are platted over with iron. As one scans the Fox more closely, we detect preparations about her for other dangers than besets the English waters. She looks not unlike a bundle of heavy handspikes, iron pointed at each end, as if for fencing off drift ice. A beautiful Exquimaux came is lashed on her larboard quarter. A small anchor hanging over her side, amid ships, besides the customary one at the bow, is suggestive of dangers risked and overcome. Outside the ship, at the bottom of the ropes that say the feremast, are a couple of ice saws ready for use. They greatly aid the mind in picturing the sort of work required of them. Another singularity in the aspect of the Fox is a pair of small antlers fixed at the end of the bowsprit—doubtless of some meaning to the crew, and connected with the discovery. The sole evidence of damage is a newly broken spar, which lies on the deck, a part of her libboom carried less the Fox, looking as unassumlug among the surrounding craft as ever hero does among the sons of men when his work is successfully achieved and his rest won.

at 1s. 5d. per lb.

BARING BROTHERS AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1859.

In tea there has been less business doing, and prices congou are barely maintained, excepting common kind which cannot be bought under 1s. 5d. per lb., cash.

Post Office Discontinued.—The Post Office heretofore held at Redman's Corners, Munroe county, N. Y., has been discontinued.